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JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise
infect, that when you press your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression. If
you suffer from this, you have gonorrhea, which
infects all the passages of the body. It is
very dangerous and can be cured. For
more information, send for our circular. It
contains all the latest news and is
sent free of charge. It is a very
valuable book and should be in every
house. It is a very good book and
should be in every house. It is a very
good book and should be in every house.

GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLSPrepared by ALBERT, Albert House, For-
merly of the Hong Kong Dispensary. Price per
box 1/6 and 2/6 per box.Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

These tiny Capsules — superior
to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injec-
tions — CURE the same dis-
eases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience. (ADY)
Each Capsule contains the name.
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

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A SUPPLY OF

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEER!

ASAHI
SAPPORO

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE!

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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"MONTERRAT" Lime Juice is cool-
ing, delicious and healthful. If you want
to feel your best during the hot weather
drink it every day.

TRADE OF HONGKONG
A GENERALLY INANIMATE
MARKET.

The following statistics have been taken
from the fortnightly price current and
market report of the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.
The stocks on June 29th were 355 chests
of Patna, 208 chests of Benares, 273 of
Malwa and 98 of Persian and Turkish.
During the interval 114 chests of Persian
and Turkish opium were exported. The
uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of
stocks on June 29th was 129 chests of
Patna and 89 chests Benares. No opium
was bought by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.
The Feather market has been very
dull, and there is nothing doing in
Ginger. There is no business in
Galangal, and Cassia Oil is quoted at a
lower rate without producing any business.
Star Aniseed and Star Aniseed Oil
is a very inanimate market, and the same
remark applies to Ground Nuts. The
Yunnan Tin market is weak, as is also
trade in Saigon Cassia. The Bristles
market is steady.

IMPORTS.
As the Cotton Yarn supplies in the
interior and in the hands of local dealers
had reached a low level, the approach of
the busy season brought buyers into the
market and had China been free of
political anxieties the volume of business
would have been on a much larger scale.
Prices have improved somewhat, but
hardly made a profitable margin on pur-
chases made in Bombay. Quotations are:
No. 10s at \$101/108. No. 12s at \$102/108.
No. 14s at \$103/128. No. 20s at \$102/138.
Arrivals 15,000 bales. Sales 12,000 bales.
Shipments 5,000. Unsold stock 45,000
bales. Bargains 20,000 bales. There has
been no inquiry for Woollens at practicable
rates, but stocks should now be
getting rather short. A further dull fort-
night is to be reported in Metals. Tin-
plates have been the medium of a moderate
business, some 10,000 boxes reported
sold for shipment. Prices paid for
\$11.20 to \$12.50, the latter quotation
being firmer in the close. Wire Nails
are quiet, small sales are reported. Quota-
tions from home continue firm. Trade
in Yellow Metal has been nominal. There
are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor nor
Window Glass. As to Coal, small sales
are reported, but all the quotations given
are only nominal. The demand for sugar
is increasing at slightly higher rates.

In the American Flour market there
have been a few enquiries. Prices and
freights are cheaper. Locally, the
demand continues extremely dull, and
quotations are unchanged. Prices in
Shanghai for China Flour have further
advanced on bad crop reports. Quota-
tions—American Patent \$4, American
Cut off \$3.40, American Straight \$3.35,
Shanghai Flour \$3/3.05.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.

The following is the subscription list
to date:

Acknowledged to 29th May, 1916.
1916. \$16,047.03
Since "Whiz: One Lemon" 15.00
Mr. A. Derby 11.67
Mr. F. G. Becker, Whampoa, for
May 20.00
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, en-
trance fees for a competition
for a cup presented by Mr.
Bolles 51.00
Mr. G. A. Pentreath 30.00
Mrs. Pentreath 20.00
Mr. R. Butterworth 10.00

"Toto" 1.25
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath:
Mr. W. Perry 52.00
J. S. Lunn, Shau Shan \$2,
She Tai Toi \$2 6.00
Members of Kowloon Customs
Staff for May, 1916, per Mr.
O. D. Gander 32.00
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath:
List No. 8: A. I. A. 22
W. B. 22, J. R. K. 22, J. D.
22, F. W. J. 22, J. L. 22
W. N. 22, G. A. K. 22
W. C. B. 22, A. W. L. 22
E. M. F. 22, C. C. H. 22
R. G. H. 22, J. M. H. 22
A. L. W. 22, W. M. R. 22
C. H. B. 22, L. S. G. 22
R. A. W. 22 59.00
Per Mrs. Jordan, Victoria
Lodge, from Ladies' Bridge
Book, including a donation
of \$2.05 11.55
"Happy Day" (Indicator
Bowie) 20.00
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath:
The "Oil Kings" 20.00

\$14,492.35
Expended to 29th May, 1916 \$13,965.20
Since expended:—
29th June, 200,000 Woodbine
Cigarettes sent to the front 633.05
Balance in hand 8 132.35

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, June 29th, 1916.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY OF
ARBITRATION.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
The International Commission of In-
quiry and Arbitration for the settlement
of differences which may arise between
the United States and France, provided
for by the Franco-American Treaty of
September 13, 1914, will be composed as
follows:

M. Landon, Dutch Minister for Foreign
Affairs.
M. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister
of Justice.
M. Louis Renault, French Minister
Plenipotentiary and Member of the
Institute.
Mr. Olney, former American Secretary
of State.
M. Naon, Argentine Ambassador in
Washington.

SHIPPING NOTES.
BOARDING OF SHIPS.

A notification issued from the Shang-
hai Coast Inspectors' Office states that
the special boarding procedure by night
will be cancelled as from May 20th, and
that merchant vessels are to disregard
boarding night signals if met with after
this date.

T.K.K. SHAREHOLDERS DIFFER.

In connection with the proposed in-
crease of the capital of the T.K.K. there
is a difference of opinion between the
shareholders and the directors. Mr.
Asano, president of the company, who
foresees a great prosperity for the ship-
ping trade for several years more, ear-
nestly desires to increase the capital by
13,000,000 yen. But some of the share-
holders hold more conservative views and
favour a smaller increase. They will not
object to an increase of half the amount
originally proposed by Mr. Asano. An
extraordinary meeting of the sharehold-
ers of the company will be held.

BIG DIVIDEND.

A profit of more than 1,300,000 yen has
been made by the Kawasaki Dockyard in
Kobe during the last six months. It
has been decided informally to declare a
dividend of 13 per cent. Profits will
be distributed according to the following
plan:—

	Yen.
Profits obtained during the last	1,320,765
Six months	102,769
Brought from last account	142,564
Total	1,420,564
Legal reserve funds	134,000
Special reserve funds	60,000
Redemption funds	150,000
Workmen relief funds	75,000
Dividends	772,400
Bonus	55,000
Carried forward to next account	184,164

PANAMA CANAL COAL SUPPLY.

It is notified by the Panama Canal
Executive Office that until further notice,
the Panama Canal will not engage to
supply coal at the established rates to
other than the following classes of
vessels:—(a) Those transiting the Canal;
(b) Those using either terminal port as a
terminus of their established route;
(c) Those using either terminal port as a
port of call on their regularly estab-
lished route. In this case vessels will be
supplied with sufficient bunker coal at
the established rate to make the next
port of call on their established route
where commercial coaling stations are
available.

It is the policy of the Canal to retain
the present coal at as low a figure as
possible, and also to stabilize the price of
bunker coal at the Canal during the pre-
scent unsettled condition of the world's
shipping, but, owing to the scarcity of
bottoms available to deliver coal at the
Canal, it will be necessary to supply
bunker coal only to those vessels that are
using the Canal and its facilities.

OPIUM ON THE "TEAN."

HEAVY SENTENCE PASSED ON A
WOMAN.

At Cebu last week Miss Consuelo Mar-
tinez was sentenced to three years' im-
prisonment and ordered to pay a fine of
P7,000 for illegally attempting to import
twenty-eight tins of opium into the Phi-
lippine Islands. These were found in her
possession when she returned recently
from Hongkong on the s.s. Tean.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS FOR JULY.

The following table shows the Stand-
ard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of July—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
July 1st.	3.31 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
" 2nd.	3.31	7.21
" 3rd.	3.32	7.21
" 4th.	3.32	7.21
" 5th.	3.33	7.21
" 6th.	3.33	7.21
" 7th.	3.34	7.21
" 8th.	3.34	7.21
" 9th.	3.35	7.21
" 10th.	3.35	7.21
" 11th.	3.35	7.21
" 12th.	3.36	7.21
" 13th.	3.36	7.21
" 14th.	3.37	7.21
" 15th.	3.37	7.20
" 16th.	3.38	7.20
" 17th.	3.38	7.20
" 18th.	3.39	7.19
" 19th.	3.39	7.19
" 20th.	3.40	7.18
" 21st.	3.40	7.18
" 22nd.	3.40	7.18
" 23rd.	3.40	7.18
" 24th.	3.40	7.18
" 25th.	3.41	7.17
" 26th.	3.41	7.17
" 27th.	3.42	7.16
" 28th.	3.42	7.16
" 29th.	3.43	7.15
" 30th.	3.43	7.15
" 31st.	3.44	7.14

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL AND A
SPY STORY.

For several weeks past a rumour has
been circulating in the United States to
the effect that Sir Robert Baden-Powell
is undergoing imprisonment in the Tower
of London charged with espionage.

In order to ascertain the facts, the
United Press telegraphed to its London
office, which has received the following
letter, written from the offices of the
Boy Scouts' Association:
"Dear Sir,—I regret the report that
I am sojourning in the Tower of Lon-
don under a charge of espionage cannot
be correct, as I was taken out and shot
over a month ago according to a
Chicago newspaper. I am not clear
which country I was spying for, but at
the moment I am fairly busy on work
for Great Britain.—Yours truly, Robert
Baden-Powell."

FACTS ABOUT GERMAN
SUPPLIES.

FOOD FROM NEUTRALS.

An article dealing with the conditions
of the civil populations in Germany
under the pressure of the blockade has
been issued for public information:—

There seems to be an adequate supply
of bread in Germany. It is meat, felder,
milk, butter, and other edible fats that
the Germans are really short. Sugar is
served out at about half the normal
amount, and the supply of coffee is near-
ing an end. The scarcity of meat, how-
ever, is the most serious problem, and
negotiations are proceeding between the
Departments of Agriculture and War
with a view to reducing the Army sup-
plies during the coming months.

But it should be noted that the recent
food riots in various towns were due
largely to the feeling that the Govern-
ment and the favoured agricultural
classes were to blame more than the actual
absence of food, the former for failing
properly to organize the distribution, and
the latter for forcing up the prices. On
the whole, it would seem to be a mistake
to believe that Germany is faced with im-
minent famine. Notoriously the Ger-
man over-indulges himself, and the re-
strictions naturally cause discontent with
a bare sufficiency of food—not always of
the most palatable kind.

Neighbouring neutral countries still
send Germany considerable supplies, espe-
cially of iron ore and food, such as edible
fats, tea, coffee, and sugar. Almost one-
half of the potatoes exported from Hol-
land this year have gone to Germany.
Also from Holland Germany has received
supplies of eggs and large imports of
beer, spirits, and cheese. So many head
of cattle has she imported from Denmark
that prices have gone up there to an ex-
orbitant height. Swedish supplies of
the commodities of which Germany
stands most in need are being secured by
German agents and, both openly and by
subterfuge, they find their way to Ger-
many. Another source of supplies for the
Central Empires is Rumania, from
which considerable quantities of agricul-
tural produce are being obtained.

Oils and fats are now available only on
a very small scale indeed, for industrial
purposes, the prices being £22 10s. per
100 kilograms (220lb.), as against £2
10s. to £3 in peace times. In consequence
soap is at least five times dearer than it
was two years ago. The greatest economy
in the use of soap has been urged by the
Berlin municipality. German agents are
declared to be scouring the smallest and
most obscure shops in Sweden for soft
soap.

An order was issued on April last impos-
ing new restrictions on the sale and
manufacture of cotton, cotton yarns, etc.,
on which an embargo is laid; their sale
being prohibited.

Sole leather for boots is now practi-
cally unobtainable owing to the enormous
requirements of the Army, and boots have
to be made of inferior materials, paste-
board and wooden soles being quite com-
mon.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Government comes in for much
criticism of the method by which it seeks
to raise fresh taxation. The Socialists
contend that the moneyed classes are not
being sufficiently taxed, and take the line
that if property will not stand further
taxation the Empire might as well declare
its bankruptcy at once. Bank returns in-
dicate, however, that money is very plenti-
ful owing to the few outlets which pre-
sent themselves for the reinvestment of
money, and that subscriptions to the
Fourth War Loan are being paid up even
more rapidly than is required by the
terms of the loan itself.

There has been a striking absence of
industrial unrest in Germany since the
beginning of the war. In 1915 there were
according to official statements, only 137
strikes, as compared with 1,115 in 1914,
the number of employees affected being
17,010, as compared with 193,414. Only
21 strikes were fully successful, and 76
were wholly unsuccessful.

HERR BALLIN'S PLANS.

"THIS STUPID WAR."

A general meeting of the Woermann
Line at Hamburg recently completed the
surrender of that once very independent
and important concern to the joint con-
trol of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, the
North-German Lloyd, and the coal mag-
nate, Herr Hugo Stinnes. The syndicate
has taken over at par the shares which
give it control of the company, and has
required the Woermanns to surrender
various subsidiary profits for compensa-
tion which is to be paid after the war.

In a speech celebrating his new con-
quest Herr Ballin said he hoped that the
concern would have a brilliant future "at
the end of what is the greatest, bloodiest,
and also stupidest war in history."
He then out a challenge to British and
other shipping by saying:—

"We are clear about the fact that after
the happy conclusion of this war we shall
have to conduct a war in the world-econo-
mic sphere against a competition which
has been made extraordinarily strong by
fantastic war profits."

Herr Ballin warmly applauded the de-
sire of the Reichstag to ensure "the rapid
reconstruction of the German commercial
fleet," and said that the German people
was determined not to abandon sea-power,
and not, in the phrase of Liszt, to become
"God's step-children." Herr Ballin,
Herr Heineken, and Herr Stinnes are
assuming the control of the Woermann
concern.—Times.

TSINGTAU NAVAL DISPATCHES.

In a letter to The Times, "An Ob-
server" says:—

"At last the War Office have issued
the belated dispatches concerning the
British Tsingtau Expeditionary Force
in November, 1914, which you rightly
describe as 'belated.' But may one ask
when the Admiralty will issue the dis-
patches in regard to the operations of
the ships in the same sphere, which should
be interesting reading?"

"A FIRST-CLASS LIE."

MORE GERMAN MISREPRE-
SENTATIONS.

BRITAIN AND THE BOSNIAN CRISIS.

The Foreign Office issues the following
for publication:—

As the German Government attempts
to support the charge made by the Ger-
man Chancellor against the attitude of
Great Britain in the Bosnian crisis it is
desirable to state the facts.

Austria, by a stroke of the pen, annexed
Bosnia and Herzegovina and thereby
arbitrarily altered an international
treaty. Great Britain protested against
this action and declined to recognize it
until the other Powers who were parties
to the treaty should do so. But she was
not one of the Powers most directly
interested, and it was not for her to play
a leading role; the diplomatic records
in the Foreign Office are concerned
rather with the action of other Powers
more directly interested at the time, and
cannot therefore be published in *extenso*,
but an examination of them contains
sufficient to disprove the charge made
by the German Chancellor.

The first part of that charge is as
follows:—

"In the Bosnian crisis Germany averted
war. Great Britain showed displace-
ment at this in Petrograd."

An attempt is made to support this
by extracts from dispatches from the
German Ambassador based partly on
gossip of the conversation of Sir Arthur
Nicolson, then Ambassador at Petrograd,
at the dinner table.

Sir A. Nicolson is positive that the
gossip as to his dinner table conversation
is not true. It appears from papers in
the Foreign Office that some charge was
made by the German Chancellor during
the Bosnian crisis that the attitude of
the British Embassy at Petrograd was
not such as to promote peace; this was
brought to Sir A. Nicolson's notice, and
in a private letter to Sir E. Grey on
March 9, 1909, he writes:—

"I know perfectly well, as it has been
mentioned to me from one or two quar-
ters, that there is an impression that I
encouraged him (the Russian Minister
for Foreign Affairs) in an anti-German
policy. This and anti-Austrian line of policy
is absolutely untrue. I have spoken
freely to Iswolsky as to the difficulties
which I apprehend that have been justifi-
ably or, indeed, beyond what has been
said in London, to Metetrnich and
Mensdorff. I have never urged him to
adopt a line which might widen the
breach between him and Vienna."

This was the line consistently followed
by Sir A. Nicolson throughout the crisis.

It remains to deal with the charge
against Sir E. Grey. The special charge
made by the Chancellor against him per-
sonally is as follows:—

"Sir E. Grey declared the belief that
British public opinion would have ap-
proved war by Great Britain on Russia's
side."

Sir E. Grey never made such a state-
ment with reference to the Bosnian crisis
at a dinner table or elsewhere. In a
review of the situation sent by him to Sir
A. Nicolson on February 27, 1900, the
following passages occur:—
"Nothing except economic concessions
can be obtained for Serbia without a
successful war. Unless Serbia renounces
territorial claims there will be war."
understood from M. Iswolsky in October
that these claims would probably have to
be abandoned in the end. I made it
clear that we would support Russia in
getting what could be obtained by diplo-
matic pressure, but that we would not
press things to the point of war."

And again:—
"We are of opinion that to risk for
Serbian territorial claims a war which
might eventually involve the greater part
of the Continent of Europe must be out
of all proportion to the interests at
stake."

The statement respecting Sir E. Grey
made by the German Chancellor and
supported by extracts from dispatches of
German Ambassadors is based, apparently
on untrue hearsay or malicious gossip
at the time is absolutely false and de-
serves what has been said of it in the
House of Commons.

The impression left by the records of
1909 is that that war was averted in 1909
because Russia was reluctant to press
Serbian territorial claims against Aus-
tria to the point of a European war. This
point of view was also that of the British
Government, and they never de-
viated from it. Had Germany taken a
corresponding view in 1914 when Aus-
trian demands upon Serbia were pressed
to the point of extinguishing Serbian
independence, war would have been
averted then.</

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Time Keeping Office of Shipbuilding and Engineering Firm.
Apply, stating age and salary expected, and enclosing copies of references to—
"TIMEKEEPER"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1916. [884]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 6.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club held on the 19th day of June, 1916, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That Article 18 of the Articles of Association of the Club be altered by adding after the word "Resident" in the first line the words "Non-playing and".
2. That Article 19 of the Articles of Association be struck out and the following Article substituted:—
"The subscription for a Resident Playing Member shall be \$5 per month and for a Non-playing Member \$3 per month payable on the 1st day of each month in advance or such other sum as may from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club."

3. That Article 24 of the Articles of Association be struck out and the following Article substituted:—
"No member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Club or vote upon any question if he is liable to be posted under the Articles or By-laws of the Club for the time being in force."

4. That Article 33 of the Articles of Association be altered, by substituting the word "April" for "June" and "1916" for "1913" and "25" for "31" in the second line, by adding after the word "advance" in the third line "or such sum as may from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club" and adding at the end of the Article "or such other sum as the committee may from time to time determine."

5. That Article 37 be altered by adding after the word "Visitors" in the second line the words "not being residents in the Colony" and altering the figure "4" in the seventh line to the figure "5".
Dated the 3rd day of July, 1916.
By Order of the Committee,
K. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [885]

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

(INCORPORATED).

ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

THE Steamship

"YESAN MARU,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees' Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are to be landed at their risk into the hazardous and narrow Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th July, at 4 p.m., will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th July at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1916. [883]

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "GEORGIAN"

From SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and narrow Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. on their bill of lading.
All by loss, or chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th inst. at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916. [887]

WANTED.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and **TYPIST** for Merchant's Office. Only experienced persons need apply. State names of previous employers, salary required, and possible date of engagement.
Send particulars to—**"POW HATTAN,"**
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [842]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [785]

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAFF & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.
Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BRIGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators. [705]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

M. R. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 20th, 1916.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [849]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day appointed **MR. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB**, Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to sign our name by Procuration.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [850]

NOTICE.

M. R. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916.
T. E. ORRIFITH, LTD.
Canton, 1st July, 1916. [851]

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE North Point bathing beach and pier are within the boundaries of the Submarine Cable Reserve, and as valuable cables lie here the Company are compelled to take action against the owner of any craft that anchors within the Prohibited Area.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1916. [838]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on **TUESDAY, 11th July, 1916**, for the Supply of Batteries, Wood, &c., for a period of 6 months commencing 1st August, 1916.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D. A. D. of S. & T. Victoria Barracks.
Each Tender must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR BATTERIES, WOOD, &c."
The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [853]

NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT OF INTEREST OF THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins, the 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:—
a. All Magistrate's Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.
c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:—
The Public when claiming for the interest must submit down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS
Peking, 15th June, 1916. [839]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, CRAWFORD, EAST, 160, THE PEAK, Kowloon.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Aulth Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Kowloon.
No. 16, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—**LINSTRAD & DAVID,**
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [83]

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [416]

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings [402]

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON. [80]

TO LET.
81, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3]

TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

TO LET.
From 1st August.
FLAT on Conduit Road level. Unfurnished. Low rent.
Apply to—
F. A. MACKINTOSH,
16, Des Vœux Road. [834]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply to—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [865]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [37]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [818]

TO LET.
A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road. [811]

TO LET.
"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [800]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
"IDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.
Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [803]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [822]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [873]

TO LET.
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DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON. [80]

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OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Tea House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST. [891]

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East, Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete.
Apply to—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vœux Road Central. [828]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

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INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

FORMAZONE.

(Registered.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable drink, particularly suited

for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SIZES 70 OZS.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD JULY, 1916.

THE CASEMENT CASE.

No one who followed the evidence given at Bow Street Police Court can have had any doubt as to the result of the trial of ROBERT CASEMENT on a charge of high treason, which took place last week before a Court composed of three judges, presided over by the Lord Chief Justice, and a jury. The story unfolded by the Attorney-General was so complete in all its details that there was never any possibility of the prisoner escaping from its closely woven meshes, though, having regard to the extraordinary nature of his conduct, there seemed a possibility that he might be confined as a criminal lunatic during His Majesty's pleasure instead of suffering the extreme penalty of the law. For nearly twenty years before the outbreak of war he appears to have been an able and loyal servant of the Crown. During that time he received several marks of Royal favour. At the conclusion of the South African war he was awarded the Queen's medal for special service at Cape Town; in 1905 he was made a C.M.G.; and in 1911, while he was titular Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in recognition of his services in investigating the Patumayo atrocities, which caused such a thrill of horror throughout the civilised world, and in the same year he received the Coronation medal. He retired from public service on a pension in 1913, and was next heard of in the following year as an honoured guest of the Germans. Thenceforward, he devoted himself to the task of seducing Irish prisoners-of-war from their allegiance to their King. To facilitate this ignoble work, the scattered members of the Irish regiments who had fallen into the hands of the enemy were gathered together in a large camp at Linburg, and CASEMENT addressed them on several occasions, both collectively and individually. He described himself as

the organiser of the Irish Volunteers and which he invited all the Irish prisoners-of-war to join. He declared with emphasis that, in his opinion, everything was to be gained

THE WAR.

GREAT ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

"DAY GOES WELL FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE."

3,500 GERMAN PRISONERS.

MANY ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ATTACK THE ENEMY. BRITISH BREAK THROUGH DEFENCES.

London, July 1st.

The British Headquarters at noon to-day report that the British are attacking in conjunction with the French north of the Somme, and that the British have broken into the German forward defences on a front of sixteen miles. Fighting continues, and the French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily.

Raids elsewhere on the British front are penetrating the enemy defences at many points, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

LABOISELLE TAKEN BY THE BRITISH.

We are also holding the ground north of Fricourt, the village itself being still in German hands. We are attacking Beaumont-hamel, and have taken Laboiselle. Our troops are fighting in the most gallant manner, and have made many prisoners on the front lines.

FRENCH CAPTURE CURLU.

The French are advancing on our right with great steadiness and gallantry. After the assault they quickly covered two kilometres beyond the enemy front line, capturing Curlu and Faviere Wood. Up to the present the day goes well for England and France.

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN SOMME-ANCRE.

London, July 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "The heavy fighting continued all day between the rivers Somme and Ancre, and north of the Ancre to Commeourt inclusive."

Fighting on the whole of this front continues with intensity.

LABYRINTH OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

We captured on the right of our attack a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles, with a depth of thousand yards, and we stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages Montauban and Mametz.

In the centre of our attack on a front of four miles we gained at many strong points, while the enemy are still holding out at others, and the struggle is still severe. The battle is equally violent north of the Ancre to Commeourt, and in this area we were unable to retain certain portions of ground gained in our first attacks, while other portions remain in our possession.

TWO THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

Up to the present time over 2,000 German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental staff.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL EXPLOITS.

The large number of enemy dead found on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties were most severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt.

GERMAN TRENCHES PENETRATED.

Parties of our troops yesterday evening penetrated the German trenches at various points between Souchez and Ypres, inflicting casualties on the garrisons and withdrawing. One party secured many prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL WORK PROMINENT.

There was much successful aerial work yesterday, despite the high wind, and numerous bombs were dropped on enemy depots and railway junctions, batteries, trenches, etc.

There was considerable aerial activity during to-day's battle, the details of which have not yet been received. Our machines attacked a train between Donai and Cambrai. One descended to below 900 feet and exploded a truck. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard other explosions.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

ON TWENTY MILE FRONT.

London, July 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that a British offensive along a front of twenty miles, north of the Somme, has commenced.

The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment lasting for half an hour. The fighting is developing in intensity.

The British have already occupied a German front line, and have taken many prisoners.

The message is dated to-day.

FRICOURT SURROUNDED.

BRITISH HOLD MAMETZ.

London, July 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters further reports: "The progress of the battle was marked by steadily increasing intensity. Throughout the day the fighting north of the River Ancre was particularly severe. The enemy in several villages made a strenuous resistance, but the gallantry of our troops resulted in the gradual surrounding of various strong points."

Fricourt is now nearly surrounded. Further north our forces are on both sides of the Commeourt salient. Mametz is completely in our hands. A German counter-attack at Montauban was successfully repulsed. The number of prisoners hitherto captured here is 1,500, and others are coming in.

The operations have been favoured with fine weather.

In the Northern area, Lille station was successfully bombed by our aviators, who returned safely, although they were attacked by twenty Fokkers, two of which were driven down in flames.

We continue to make many raids on the northern front line.

FRENCH CAPTURE SEVERAL VILLAGES.

Paris, July 1st.

A *communiqué* states: "North and south of the Somme, following artillery preparations, and reconnaissances on the previous day, the British and French troops this morning took the offensive on a front of twenty-five miles. The Allies on the whole front attack in the course of the morning and afternoon captured the first German position, and the French north of the Somme established themselves at the approaches to the village of Hardecourt and on the outskirts of the village of Curly, where fighting continues."

POINTS TAKEN BY FRENCH.

The villages of Dompierre, Becquincourt, and Bussy Fay, south of the Somme, have fallen into our hands.

3,500 GERMAN PRISONERS.

The German unwounded prisoners taken by the French alone exceeds 3,500.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS REGAIN AND AGAIN LOSE.

Paris, July 1st.

The French *communiqué* states: "On the left of the Meuse the enemy made four violent attacks in the different sectors on either side of Hill 304. Three were repulsed with bloody enemy losses, and in the fourth the Germans retook the fortified work we recaptured yesterday, and also the trenches east of Hill 304, but by our immediate counter-attacks we regained everything."

On the right bank of the Meuse there was a desperate struggle for the possession of the Thiaumont redoubt. After a series of furious assaults the Germans penetrated the redoubt, which is now a complete wreck. We established ourselves in the immediate approaches.

ENEMY BOMBARDS HILL 304 AND MORTHOMME.

On the left of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of Hill 304 and Morthomme. Our infantry on the right of the Meuse at ten in the morning assaulted and recaptured the Thiaumont work. In the afternoon, there was a marked recrudescence of the bombardment. In this region French air squadrons on Thursday and Friday nights successfully bombarded Nesles, Roye and other points.

STUBBORN AVIATOR.

A French pilot while reconnoitring was attacked by a Fokker and wounded, but he felled his adversary. The Frenchman, returning, was reattacked and again wounded by an enemy biplane, but he escaped and returned safely.

ALLIES CAPTURE 3,500 GERMAN PRISONERS.

The official *communiqué* states: "The French co-operating with the British forces captured 3,500 prisoners."

The French recaptured the Thiaumont work.

SOUND OF BRITISH GUNS HEARD IN PARIS.

HIGHLANDERS' GALLANTRY TALK OF THE ARMY.

London, July 1st.

The British activity is the theme of Paris. The sound of the guns were distinctly heard in the suburbs, thrilling the Parisians.

A French officer who fought in the great offensive in Champagne in September says that the appearance of the German prisoners then was nothing compared to that of the prisoners he saw brought back by the Highland Light Infantry. One non-com., his face livid with terror, said "it is an inferno." He also described the effects of the new British gases as being most terrible and destructive, and the powers of the guns are exceptional.

A Highlander said that 250 German corpses were found huddled in one trench. The Highlanders pushed on to the second line and found a few who had surrendered.

The work of the Highland Light Infantry is the talk of the British Army, which is most anxious for details.

Another fierce episode was a savage battle for an hour in the early morning, fought by the Oxford and Bucks raiders on the enemy's parapet. They killed a great number with bombs, and they themselves also suffered many, but disproportionate, casualties.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON POSINA.

Rome, July 1st.

An official *communiqué* states: "The Italian advance continues along the whole Posina line. Despite heavy fire, the Italians are now in contact with the enemy on the Sette Comuni plateau, where there was severe hand-to-hand and grenade fighting. There is artillery activity on the Isonzo front."

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Petrograd, July 1st.

The version given here of the naval action in the Baltic says that a Russian squadron of cruisers and torpedo-boats engaged a German flotilla of torpedo-boats and submarines between Gotland and the Swedish coast, and that the Germans were driven off.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. BRITISH CAPTURE UBENA.

London, July 1st.

An official *communiqué* states: "The British troops dislodged the Germans from the important centre of Ubena, north-east of Lake Nyanza, capturing stores, and inflicting appreciable losses amongst the Germans, who fled northwards."

ENEMY DISLODGED.

Handeni, July 1st.

General Vandeventer, on June 25th, dislodged the enemy from Kondo Niangi, taking many prisoners and inflicting the heaviest losses. Our losses were slight.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

WAR THE LAST ALTERNATIVE.

New York, July 1st.

President Wilson, addressing the members of the Press Club, at which political leaders were present, made it plain that there would be no war with Mexico unless there was no other alternative.

CASEMENT TO APPEAL.

London, July 1st.

Roger Casement has appealed against the sentence of death passed upon him for high treason.

IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN BRITISH COMPANIES.

London, July 1st.

The House of Lords, on appeal, have reversed the decision of the Appeal Court in the case of the Daimler Company *versus* the Continental Tyre Rubber Company, that a company registered in England of which the directors and shareholders are alien enemies, are entitled to sue in the British Courts.

WAR OFFICE AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, July 1st.

The *Daily Chronicle* gives details of the effect that Mr. Lloyd George's appointment to the War Office is settled, and that a perfect understanding exists between Mr. Lloyd George and the General Staff. The appointment will involve changes in the Under Secretaries at the War Office, and a new Minister of Munitions will be appointed. It is now hoped that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Walter H. Long will remain in the Government.

SCIENCE AND TRADE.

London, July 1st.

At a meeting of the Imperial College of Science, Earl Crewe said that the Government were appointing a very strong special committee to enquire into the teaching of science, especially with a view to its application to commerce and industry.

AFTER THE WAR.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF BRITISH FIRMS.

London, July 1st.

Mr. Buncman has appointed a Committee to prepare a detailed scheme for meeting the financial needs of British firms after the war, especially in connection with large overseas contracts. Lord Faringdon will be Chairman.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION RESTORED.

Peking, July 1st.

The Provisional Constitution of 1912 has been restored pending the convocation of Parliament on August 1st, and the promulgation of a permanent constitution. A Cabinet has been formed with Tuan Chi-jui as Premier. The majority of the Ministers are Southerners.

[Telegram received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

NEW THRUST FROM RHODESIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

EXPLORERS AND THE GREAT LAKES.

STORY OF BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

An advance into German East Africa from the direction of the Great Lakes was to be expected, and a short time ago news came of the invasion of Ruanda by the Belgians. This has now been followed up by a more important operation, an advance of British forces along the line between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa. Thus, apart from the Portuguese operations near the Rovuma river, the Germans are being pressed in three directions—from the north-east by General Smuts, from the north-west by the Belgians, and now from the south-west by the Rhodesian and Nyasa forces under Brigadier-General Northey.

While much of the central part of German East Africa is barren and unattractive, few quarters of the continent rival in beauty and grandeur its western fringe. In the south-west the unbroken wall of the Livingstone Mountains towers precipitously 6,000 ft. above the shores of Lake Nyasa; due west lies Tanganyika, a rock-bound ribbon of water 30 to 45 miles wide and over 400 miles long, and to the north there opens the vast expanse of Victoria Nyanza. Between that inland sea and Tanganyika is a land of wonder and mystery, dominated by the lofty cones of a series of active volcanoes—the Mumbiro Mountains. East of the volcanoes a maze of rivers, the most remote head-streams of the Nile, gather into one, and through the Kagera flow into Victoria Nyanza; south of the volcanoes, the Kivu, most picturesque of African lakes, and from Kivu issues a foaming torrent, the Rusizi, breaking its way through great gorges as it races towards Tanganyika.

To the British the region has a particular interest. It was first made known by British explorers, and through it the all-British route from the Cape to Cairo was planned to pass. Livingstone discovered Nyasa; its shores were first settled by Scotsmen, and the first road across the high plateau which separates Nyasa from Tanganyika was made by another Briton and still bears his name—the Stevenson Road. Burton and Speke, following the route opened up by Tippoo Tib and other Zanzibar Arabs, journeyed to Tanganyika, and at Ujiji—a miniature Zanzibar—first of white men viewed the lake. At Ujiji, too, Stanley met Livingstone, and together they explored the waters of the lake. Speke discovered the great Nyanza, which he named after Queen Victoria, and Speke also was the first European to see Mumbiro. Kivu alone owes its discovery to a German—Count von Götzen.

First in the field as explorers, the British were also first in what is now German East Africa as missionaries, traders, settlers, and treaty makers. But the troubles made in the district north of Tanganyika were rendered void by the Anglo-German agreement of July, 1890. It extended the German sphere in East Africa to the frontier of the Congo State, and thus defeated, for a time, the design of Cecil Rhodes, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Edwin Arnold, and others for the all-British route to Egypt. The "vision" glimpsed which Speke obtained in 1861 of the magnificent volcanic region, however, to the saving of a portion of that territory for Britain. Kilimanjaro had been gracefully given to Germany, and Lord Salisbury claimed Mumbiro in return. "Tell the Emperor," Alexander Bruce, one of the founders of the British East Africa Company, and a son-in-law of David Livingstone, is reported to have said, "that there is a Scotsman in Edinburgh interested in the flora and fauna of the mountain." The Germans, more than half believing that Mumbiro had only a mythical existence, agreed to Lord Salisbury's demand. Later on Speke's Mumbiro was found to be full 20 miles west of its supposed position, and was claimed by Belgium to be an Congo territory.

The caravan route opened up by the Zanzibar Arabs from the coast to Tanganyika, and traversed by Burton, Speke, Grant, Lovett, Cameron, Stanley, and others of the great explorers of Africa, is now supplanted by the Central Railway, which was completed in February, 1914, a few months before the war broke out. The railway reaches the lake at Kigoma, immediately north of Ujiji. Tabora, roughly midway between the sea and the lakes, lies on the central tableland, and was chosen by the Arabs—who beautified it with groves of the date palm—as a depot for their slaves, and other merchandise. From it the Germans have made good roads running north to Mwanza, their chief port on Victoria Nyanza, and the centre of a nascent goldfield; north-west to Kivu and to the thickly populated and fertile country of Ruanda, with its vast herds of cattle; south-west to the southern ports of Tanganyika, to Rhodesia, and to Lake Nyasa. The roads in the Nyasa region—where the Germans have many plantations—made across difficult country will, we may assume, facilitate the advance of General Northey's force.

MAORIS DEMAND COMPULSION.

During the Compulsion Bill, debate in the New Zealand Parliament, Mr. Ngata said that the Maoris were dying out for lack of fighting during half a century. He believed the war would reinvigorate the race, and said that the self-respect of the Maoris demanded their inclusion in the Bill.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, said that the enforcement of compulsion would probably be unnecessary, and he was confident that New Zealand would fulfill every Imperial obligation. He condemned any attempt at pacemaking until we could dictate peace after a knock-out blow.

AUSTRIA UNDER GERMAN TUTELAGE.

SYMPTOMS OF DECAY.

The *Times* has received from a well-informed Correspondent the following account of the political and economic disintegration which is in progress in Austria-Hungary:—

The political situation is entirely controlled in Austria by the War Surveillance Office (*Kriegsüberwachungsamt*), at the head of which a German from Germany has been placed, and by the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza. The War Surveillance Office, however, dominates a policy of their own, and is less effective than noisy. All the other political authorities of the Dual Monarchy, including Count Sturgk, the Austrian Premier, and Baron de Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, have to dance more or less to the tune of the War Surveillance Office. The Germans have got things so completely in hand that the great majority of the Austrian population believes that it is impossible for Austria to tread her own path, and that, whatever happens, she will have to follow Germany.

The economic situation grows daily worse. The plight of the masses in the large towns is almost desperate. True, there is bread. It is even cheaper and better than it was last year. But, on the other hand, numbers of other things are lacking—coffee, fats, oils, and leather. Chocolate costs 8s. 8d. a lb., and macaroni 3s. a lb. Meat is becoming dearer and dearer. There is little milk, and infant mortality is very high. Germany continues to increase this distress by scraping together everything she can lay hands on. Harvest prospects are not good; for in some provinces, especially in Bohemia and in Croatia, only one-fifth to one-third of the cultivated area has been sown. This was done, particularly in Bohemia, by way of passive resistance to the war.

The disaffected populations live under a reign of terror. It is no longer possible in Austria to travel from one town to another without a passport, which is only given for serious reasons. Railway stations cannot be approached without a military permit and a railway ticket bought in advance. Contact between soldiers and civilians is rendered as difficult as possible. The patriotic manifestations which are constantly organized leave the people cold. Everybody is convinced that Austria is everywhere victorious, but also that she is not mistress of her own fate. In the rural districts the terror prevails, while in the towns the middle-classes, led by the Viennese, give themselves up to debauch. Moral decadence is rapidly increasing among all classes. Though military defeat is not expected, there are everywhere signs of an approaching economic catastrophe and of a social cataclysm. Paper money, which is abundant, is at a 50 per cent. discount. Foreign money can only be bought at the War Exchange Office, which sells at small amounts, and then only when purchasers give valid reasons. Immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been produced. There is no shortage of soldiers. In the Slav provinces every man, fit and unfit, from 16 to 60 years of age has been called up. Those who are not sent to the front are organized in "labour companies." The bureaucratic class is doing its utmost to keep alive enthusiasm for the war. Military men, on the other hand, are depressed, because they see no end to the war, in spite of all their success and victories.

There has lately been great activity in the port of Fiume, which no civilians are allowed to approach. Some 150 steamers are employed in maritime transport. They go as far as Durazzo, and it appears that they carry to Albania large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and artillery of all calibres. It is reported that the Austrians are determined to drive the Italians from Avion at all costs, and in case of need to lend a hand to the Greeks.

WHAT THE NAVY MEANS TO ENGLAND.

STRIKING AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

In the course of an article urging the United States to strengthen her fleet the *New York World* pays the following tribute to the British Navy:—

With a Navy that can command the sea Great Britain has been able to raise and equip at leisure an Army of 1,000,000 men, and not an enemy soldier has set foot on British soil except as a prisoner of war. Had it not been for the necessity of helping her Allies Great Britain's advantage over Germany would have been still more imposing.

In a war confined to Germany and Great Britain Great Britain could have hung on the sign of "Business as Usual" and left the issue to her incomparable Navy. Germany would have been bottled up. The German Army would have been powerless, and the British people could have gone about their affairs undisturbed, except by an occasional air raid or submarine operation, neither of which could have brought any important military advantage to the Germans.

It is only because Great Britain is obliged to help France, Belgium, and Russia that a huge British Army is needed at all, and even with this disability from the military point of view it is the British Navy that has made everything else possible for the Allies. With Germany in control of the sea the war would have ended in three months and Germany would be master of Europe. With Great Britain in control of the sea German victory has long ago been made impossible.

NEW KRUPP FACTORIES.

According to the *Münchener Nachrichten*, Krupp's are buying vast tracts of land round Munich, where, it is expected, large cannon factories will be established. The firm has also purchased two collieries adjoining the smelting factories near Duisburg.

5% Exchequer Bonds.

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country." — Mr. R. McKENNA, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lend Your Money to Your Country.

Neither the Soldier nor the Sailor grudges offering his life to his Country. He offers it freely, for his life may be the price of Victory. But Victory cannot be won without money as well as men, and your money is needed.

Unlike the Soldier or the Sailor, the investor runs no risk. If you invest in Exchequer Bonds your money, capital and interest alike, is secured on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, the premier security of the world.

Repayment in full is guaranteed in October, 1919, or in October, 1921.

You cannot get 5 per cent. for five years with the same complete security in any other way.

Exchequer Bonds will be accepted as cash in subscribing for a new Loan.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.

Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.

They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.

Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds if registered.

The Bonds are in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

Every Exchequer Bond you buy will help to win the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

THE WAR.

The following Cable were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ACTION OFF SWEDISH COAST.

VIOLENT ALL NIGHT CANNONADE.

STOCKHOLM, July 1st.
It is reported here that a violent cannonade was heard all night on the Swedish coast.

A steamer arrived reports that the crew witnessed a naval action outside Landsort Island, south of Stockholm. A northern squadron of destroyers, presumably Russian, withdrew before a squadron of heavy battleships.

GERMAN VERSION OF ENGAGEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st.

A German official naval communiqué states:—A squadron of German torpedo-boats attacked a Russian armoured cruiser, a protected cruiser, and five destroyers between Haefringo (?) and Landsort Island.

The Russians withdrew after a short engagement. We suffered neither casualties nor damage, despite a heavy bombardment.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT THIAUMONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

PARIS, June 30th.

A communiqué states:—On the right of the Meuse there has been desperate fighting all day. In the Thiaumont region a brilliant French attack at ten in the morning terminated in the capture of a Thiaumont work.

Notwithstanding the extremely violent cannonade the Germans in the afternoon multiplied their efforts to dislodge us, and they suffered great losses.

An enemy attack succeeded in penetrating the work at three in the afternoon, but a vigorous counter-attack rendered us completely masters of the work.

There has been a continuous bombardment of Hill 304 region on the left of the Meuse, but no infantry actions.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

H. L. I. PIERCE ENEMY LINES.

LONDON, June 30th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—The troops are in the highest spirits as a result of the activity following on the winter function. They are most keen to make rushes at the enemy trenches. The troops officially mentioned as doing especially well include the Highland Light Infantry, the Australians, Lancashire Fusiliers, Liverpool, and the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

A brilliant exploit was that of the Highland Light Infantry, who pierced the enemy front at Vermelles, and after a prodigious employment of bayonets, grenades and various fancy weapons, brought back forty-six prisoners and two machine-guns. Only two of the Highlanders were wounded.

A heavy intermittent rain did not facilitate the work of the artillery, but reports made by prisoners and aerial observers show that its destructive effects were terrible.

The Times correspondent at Headquarters says that the ground was deep in mud and the trenches water-logged. We nowhere attempted to hold or consolidate the ground we had won; our object being to inflict local losses.

GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS ON WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, June 30th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Keno Hilfe* says that the Germans are bringing up to the Western Front new batteries of long-range guns of especially heavy calibre.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK RECOVERS POSITION.

PARIS, June 30th.

A French communiqué states:—The most violent attack, preceded by intense bombardment, accompanied by liquid fire, between Ancoart Wood and Hill 304, were broken by our fire with heavy losses. East of Hill 304 the enemy, after numerous fruitless assaults, occupied a small fortified work on our first-line, the garrison of which were literally buried by the bombardment.

A brilliant counter-attack at dawn, however, recovered the position.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

LA BASSEE TO THE MEUSE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

A Berlin telegram received at Amsterdam states that a heavy artillery duel is proceeding, from the La Bassee Canal to the Meuse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TRENCHES PENETRATED.

MUTUAL MINING EXPLOITS.

LONDON, July 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—Our patrols of reconnoitring and raiding parties continue active throughout the whole front. They entered German trenches at many points, and captured some prisoners. A strong party south of Neuve Chapelle penetrated to the German support line.

The communiqué continues:—We exploded a mine south of Auchy, La Bassee, and occupied the crater. The enemy, under cover of a heavy bombardment, attempted a raid in the same neighbourhood, but were driven back by a fusillade.

The enemy, without result, exploded mines north-east of Encre, about the Hohenzollern and Givenchy.

The weather yesterday was unfavourable for aerial work. In one of the few air combats an enemy aeroplane was driven down with her engine damaged. The German heavy artillery has been active during the day between Souchez and the Hohenzollern.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS PURSUING THE ENEMY.

AUSTRIANS FLEEING IN PANIC.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

A communiqué states:—We are pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester. The Austrians are fleeing in panic, abandoning transport and war material. The prisoners continue flowing in.

The town of Obertyn and adjoining villages have been captured.

The battle is proceeding north-west of Katy in Galicia. The Germans west of Sokul, between the Styra and the Stokhod rivers, emitted gas which did not reach our lines, and was partly blown back on the German troops, who nevertheless attempted to attack, but were repulsed.

Enemy airmen dropped thirty bombs on Lutsk.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KOLOMEA.

LONDON, June 30th.

It is reported in Paris that the Russians have occupied Kolomea.

CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

An official communiqué states:—We have captured Kolomea, the most important railway centre in Bukovina.

AUSTRIANS ATTEMPT OFFENSIVE.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS INCREASING.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

An official communiqué states:—The retreating Austrians are clinging to their previously prepared positions, and have tried to take the offensive with large forces north-west of Kimpoling. General Letchinsky's troops are attacking under the most difficult conditions. The torrential rains have destroyed the roads.

The prisoners taken by the Russians now number 212,000.

GERMAN ADVANCE REPULSED.

ENEMY CROSS RIVER AND CAPTURE A WOOD.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

A communiqué states:—The Germans on the Dvina front bombarded our positions south-east of Iliga, and attempted to advance north of Ilust, but were repulsed.

The Germans north-east of Novo Grudok, under cover of a fierce bombardment by heavy and light guns, crossed the Niemen and captured a wood.

TURK BREAK THROUGH.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

The Turks in the Caucasus attacked in great strength in the direction of Gumushkane and broke through our advanced guards. A fierce fight ensued. The Russians recovering their drove back the Turks with heavy loss, pressing on their heels. The Russians advanced and consolidated the ground won.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER GAINS BY ITALIANS.

ENEMY SUFFERS SANGUINARY LOSSES.

ROME, June 30th.

A communiqué states:—There have been further gains in the Vallarsa, Sugana and Carnia sectors, and the Italians have captured 341 prisoners. Between the rivers Adige and Brenta the Italians have now reached positions where the enemy had provided strong entrenchments and ample artillery and is prepared for a desperate resistance.

At Monte San Michele, in the Carso region, a violent enemy attack was repulsed with sanguinary losses, and the Italians took 403 prisoners. The Italians also prisoners 680 in the capture of two hills in the Monfalcone sector.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

TRANSFER OF MILITIA TO REGULAR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

Congress has passed Bills authorising the transfer of Militiamen to the regular Army and appropriating \$74 million dollars for their transportation to the border, which is proceeding apace.

MEDIATION WITH MEXICO DECLINED.

The Ministers of Bolivia and San Salvador have again offered their services as mediators, but Mr. Lansing has declined to discuss the matter until the prisoners are actually released and General Carranza's reply has been received.

AMERICAN COMMANDERS ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

The Mexican Foreign Office memorandum replying to Mr. Lansing protests against the overbearing tone of the United States Notes, declares that the United States is not entitled to maintain troops in Mexico—their presence encourages and does not prevent bandit raids on the border—and finally accuses the United States commanders of bad faith.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

FURTHER ENQUIRY REGARDING TORPEDOED "SUSSEX."

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

The State Department is preparing an enquiry to be presented to Germany asking what punishment has been inflicted upon the commander of the submarine that torpedoed the *Sussex*, the informal enquiry through the United States Ambassador at Berlin so far being unanswered.

EARL KITCHENER'S ESTATE.

REQUESTS TO RELATIVES AND PERSONAL STAFF.

LONDON, June 30th.

The estate of the late Earl Kitchener has been sworn for probate at £71,420. The deceased Earl bequeathed £300 each to six members of his personal staff, including General Birdwood, and all his lands and estates in East Africa to Colonel Fitzgerald, who was drowned as a result of the sinking of H.M.S. *Hampshire*. The bulk of the property, including Broome Park, Canterbury, goes to Commander Kitchener, deceased's nephew.

The sum of £200 each is bequeathed to Colonel E. Maxwell, and Oswald Henry Kitchener.

The sum of £20,000 is left in trust to the deceased Earl's nephew, Henry Kitchener, and £5,000 in trust for his half-sister, Letitia.

The swords-of-honour and other gifts from public bodies devolve as heirlooms in settled estates.

A KITCHENER LETTER.

SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF RED CROSS FUNDS.

LONDON, June 30th.

The late Earl Kitchener's letter calling for 300,000 recruits for the New Armies has been sold for the sum of £20,000 for the benefit of the Red Cross Funds. Mr. Thomas Fenwick Harrison, a retired Liverpool merchant, has presented the document to the Nation.

DEGRADATION OF A TRAITOR.

CASEMENT'S NAME ERASED FROM REGISTER OF ORDER.

LONDON, June 30th.

His Majesty the King has ordered the degradation of Roger Casement, condemned to death, from the Order of Knighthood, and the erasure of his name from the register of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

CANADA CREDITS BRITAIN WITH FIVE MILLIONS.

OTTAWA, July 1st.

After conferring with the Canadian bankers, the Finance Minister of Canada called the Imperial Government a further credit of five million sterling, to be immediately available for the purchase of munitions and war supplies in Canada, the Imperial Treasury Bills being held as collateral security. Advances amounting to thirty millions sterling have now been found by Canada to enable the Imperial Government to meet and commit war contracts.

NORWEGIAN BANKS AID BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

CHRISTIANIA, July 1st.

The Norwegian Banks have contracted to lend Great Britain £1 million and France £1 million sterling, both for a period of two years, probably for the purpose of establishing exchange.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

MONTREAL, June 30th.

The Captain of the *Instituto Pecca* has wirelessed that he proposes to renew his efforts at rescue.

The Government has ordered him to wait at Punta Arenas for favourable weather and meanwhile repair the damage his ship has sustained.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

INCREASE FOR THE QUARTER.

LONDON, June 30th.

The revenue for the quarter is returned at £72,532,893, showing an increase of £21,385,362.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND PRO-WAR ENEMY SUGAR.

HON. MR. W. M. HUGHES HEADS DEPUTATION.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, sailed on the 24th inst. Before his departure he participated in a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law, when he urged the Imperial Government to adopt a sugar scheme prohibiting the import of enemy sugar for a period of five years after the war, such sugar thereafter to be subjected to a general tariff fifty per cent. surtax. It will be impossible to impose a general tariff on neutral sugar with a surtax, the neutrals declining to reciprocate.

The scheme further advocates:—The Empire conceding to the Allies a preference not exceeding 12 per cent. general tariff; the granting to Empire-grown sugar of a preference of fifty per cent.; and the granting of a bonus to stimulate the growth of home sugar.

BULGARIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

LONDON, June 30th.

A Sofia telegram says that the Bulgarian Budget estimates a deficit for the year of four millions sterling, and that the National Debt at the end of the year will be eight millions.

A KUT INCIDENT.

GRAHAMSTOWN, June 30th.

A private letter from the British Colonel in Mesopotamia states that the Turkish Commander at Kut-el-Amara and General Townshend immediately recognised each other as school friends in France.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, June 30th.

The engagement is announced of Captain T. G. Evans, of the Indian Medical Service, and Miss Olwen Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Mr. Lloyd George.

ILLNESS OF SIR WILLIAM BISSET.

LONDON, June 30th.

Colonel Sir William Sinclair Smith Bisset, K.C.I.E., a well-known authority on Indian railways, lies in a critical condition.

GERMAN "BASIS OF PEACE."

CHANCELLOR AND A "DISINGENUOUS MISUNDERSTANDING."

During his stay at Munich the Imperial Chancellor was interviewed by a representative of the *Neue Nachrichten*. This journal subsequently published an article which the *Lokal-Anzeiger* describes as a résumé of the interview. The most important statement contained in it is the following:—

If the responsible statesmen of the Entente look at the map of the war and let the facts shown there speak for themselves they will then comprehend the statement of the Chancellor that the present war map must form the basis for peace. We intentionally say the basis. It is a disingenuous misunderstanding. If the Chancellor's words are interpreted as if the impenetrable trenches which the Central Powers have erected in the East and West, and which present an impenetrable wall of German soldiers, must also be the new frontiers stipulated in the peace treaty. In no way yet has this been the case, but the military achievements which have been gained with so much blood must form the starting point of any negotiations. This is unequivocal and it is plain that any other interpretation can only be due to malevolence and the distortion of facts.

The article in the Munich paper further expresses the opinion that a mutual understanding of the individual Powers among themselves and direct negotiations between the individual Powers would best further peace. The *Vorwärts* remarks:—"This form of separate negotiations we consider in view of the situation, a most improbable form of understanding. Now, as before, we believe that a wise and energetic attempt at mediation by neutrals would have the best chance."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th July.—

3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 10th July.—

5 p.m.—Action of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 12th July.—

Noon—The "Devawongso" Steamship Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

I SAY EMPHATICALLY.

That Scintilla, that most excruciating of maladies, can be cured! LITTLE ORIENTAL BALM cured me, after 10 years of misery. "It will cure you! That voice the sentiment of one grateful patient. Thousands of others are now to join in the chorus of praising remarkable dispenser of Scintilla Rheumatism. Its benign influence is from the first application. Often one bottle is required to make a complete and permanent cure. Sometimes will take two or three or more to do work, but it always gets there. If you suffer longer these terrible tortments have always yourself to blame. It is despair just because other remedies failed to cure your Scintilla. LITTLE ORIENTAL BALM is different from other remedies. It cures, as should can testify.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

SIR D. HAIG'S FIRST DISPATCH.

RECORD OF FIVE MONTHS' WORK.

"TAKING OVER" FROM THE FRENCH.

The following are the principal passages in Sir D. Haig's first dispatch as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France and Belgium. The dispatch is dated May 10th, 1916, and covers the period from December 19th, 1915, when Sir Douglas Haig was appointed successor to Field-Marshal Lord French.

During this period, the only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale was directed against our French Allies near Verdun. The fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe. The results have been costly to the high traditions of the French Army and of great service to the cause of the Allies. The efforts made by the enemy have cost him heavy losses both in men and in prestige, and he has made these sacrifices without gaining any advantage to counter-balance them.

During this struggle my troops have been in readiness to co-operate as they might be needed, but the only assistance asked for by our Allies was of an indirect nature. The relief of the French front by a portion of their defensive front. This relief I was glad to be able to afford.

Its execution on a considerable front, everywhere in close touch with the enemy, was a somewhat delicate operation, but it was carried out with complete success, thanks to the cordial co-operation and goodwill of all ranks concerned and to the lack of enterprise shown by the enemy during the relief.

A CORRESPONDENT'S STATEMENT.

On the British front no action on a great scale, such as that at Verdun, has been fought during the past five months, nevertheless our troops have been far from idle or inactive. Although the struggle, in a general sense, has not been intense, it has been everywhere continuous, and there have been many sharp local actions.

The maintenance and repair of our defences alone, especially in winter, entails constant heavy work. Bad weather and the enemy combine to flood and destroy trenches, dug-outs, and communications. All such damages must be repaired promptly, under fire, and almost entirely by night.

Artillery snipers are practically never silent, patrols are out in front of the lines every night, and heavy bombardments by the artillery of one or both sides take place daily in various parts of the line. Below ground there is continual mining and counter-mining, which, by the ever-present threat of sudden explosion and the uncertainty as to when and where it will take place, causes perhaps a more constant strain than any other form of warfare. In the air there is seldom a day, however bad the weather, when aircraft are not busy firing, photographing, and observing fire. All this is taking place constantly at any hour of the day or night, and in any part of the line.

In short, although there has been no great incident of historic importance to record on the British front during the period under review, a steady and continuous fight has gone on, day and night, above ground and below it. The comparative monotony of this struggle has been relieved at short intervals by sharp local actions, some of which, although individually almost insignificant, have been such an immense scale, would have been thought worthy of a separate despatch under different conditions, while their cumulative effect, though difficult to appraise at its true value now, will doubtless prove hereafter to have been considerable.

One form of minor activity, deserving special mention, namely, the raids or "cutting out parties" which are made at least twice or three times a week against the enemy's line. They consist of a brief attack, with some special object, by a section of the opposing trenches, usually carried out at night by a small body of men. The character of these operations—the preparation of a road through our own and the enemy's wire—the crossing of the open ground unseen—the penetration of the enemy's trenches—the hand-to-hand fighting in the darkness—and the uncertainty as to the strength of the opposing force—give peculiar scope to the gallantry, dash and quickness of decision of the troops engaged in these operations. They are frequently displayed with skill and daring, and the initiative in these minor operations was taken, and on the whole has been held, by us; but the Germans have recently attempted some bold and well-conceived raids against our lines, many of which have been driven back, although some have succeeded in penetrating, as has been reported by me from time to time.

Of the numerous local actions alluded to, the total number, omitting the more minor raids, amounts to over 60 since December 19th, of which the most important have been:—

The operations at The Bluff, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and at St. Eloi; the mining operations and crater fighting in the Loos salient and on the Vimy Ridge; and the hostile gas attacks north of Ypres in December, and opposite Hulluch and Messines in April.

The most recent local operations worthy of mention are the capture of some 600 yards of our trenches by the Germans at the Kink, on the 11th May, and the capture by us of 250 yards of their trenches near Cabaret Rouge, on the night of the 16th/17th May.

As an illustration of the nature of these local operations, it will suffice to describe two or three of the most important.

YPRES AND THE BLUFF.

During the period 8th to 19th February the enemy displayed increased activity in the Ypres salient, and carried out a series of infantry attacks, preceded, as a rule, by intense bombardment, and by the explosion of mines. These attacks may, no doubt, be regarded as a subsidiary operation, designed partly to secure local points of vantage, but probably also to distract attention from the impending operations near Verdun, which began on the 21st February.

After several days' heavy shelling over the whole of our lines in this area, the first attack took place on 12th February, at the extreme left of our line to the north of Ypres. A bombing attack was launched by the Germans in the early morning, and they succeeded in capturing our trenches. Our counter-attack, however, which was immediately organized, enabled us to clear our trenches of the enemy, and to pursue him to his own. After a period of further bombardment on both sides, the German fire again increased in intensity against our trenches and the French line beyond them; and in the evening a second attempt was made to rush our extreme left this time entirely without success. Smaller attempts against other trenches in the neighbourhood were made at the same time, but were immediately repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. Throughout the operations our position in this part of the line remained intact, except that two isolated trenches of no tactical importance were captured by the enemy a day or two later; they were subsequently obliterated by our artillery fire. Throughout this fighting the French on our immediate left rendered us the prompt and valuable assistance which we have at all times received from them.

Another series of German attacks was launched about the same time in the neighbourhood of Hooge, to the east of Ypres. The enemy had pushed out several saps in front of his trenches, and connected them up into a firing line some 150 yards from our lines. During the whole of 13th February he heavily bombarded our front-line trenches in this neighbourhood, and completely destroyed them. On the following afternoon an intense bombardment of our line began, and the enemy exploded a series of mines in front of our trenches, simultaneously launching infantry attacks against Hooge and the Northern and Southern ends of Sanctuary Wood. Each of these attacks was repulsed by artillery, machine-gun, and rifle fire.

Further to the south, however, the enemy was more successful. On the northern bank of the Ypres-Comines Canal there is a narrow ridge, 30 to 40 feet high, covered with trees—probably the heap formed by excavation when the canal was dug—which forms a feature of the flat-wooded country at the southern end of the Ypres salient. It runs outward through our territory almost into the German area, so that our trenches pass over the eastern point of it, which is known as The Bluff. Here also our trenches were almost obliterated by the bombardment on the afternoon of the 14th, following which a sudden rush of hostile infantry was successful in capturing the trench and other front-line trenches immediately north of The Bluff—some 600 yards in all. Two of these trenches were at once regained, but the others were held by the enemy, in the face of several counter-attacks. On the night of the 15th/16th we made an unsuccessful counter-attack, with the object of regaining the lost trenches. An advance was begun across the open on the north side of the canal, combined with grenade attacks along the communication trenches immediately north of The Bluff. The night was very dark, and heavy rain had turned the ground into a quagmire, so that progress was difficult for the attacking force, which was unable to consolidate its position in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. After the failure of this attack it was decided to adopt slower and more methodical methods of re-capturing the lost trenches, and nothing of special importance occurred in the Ypres salient during the rest of the month, although both sides displayed rather more activity than usual.

The re-capture of The Bluff took place after the enemy had held it for seventeen days. After several days' preliminary bombardment by our artillery, the assault was carried out at 4.20 a.m. on the 2nd March. Measures taken to deceive the enemy were successful, and our infantry effected a complete surprise, finding the enemy with their bayonets unfixed, and many of them without rifles or equipment. About 30 Germans took refuge in a crater at the eastern end of The Bluff, and there put up a brief resistance before taking refuge in the tunnels they had constructed, in which they were captured at leisure. Otherwise our right hand attacking party, whose objective was The Bluff, met with little opposition. The front line of the centre attack, reaching its assigned objective without much opposition, swept on past it and seized the German Third Line at the eastern side of the salient. This line was not suitable to hold permanently, but it proved useful as a temporary covering position while the captured craters in rear were being consolidated, and at nightfall the covering party was withdrawn unmolested. This latter wave of our centre attack met and captured, after some fighting, several Germans coming out of their dug-outs.

The left attacking party, at the first attempt, failed to reach the German trenches, but those who had penetrated to the German line on the right realised the situation and brought a Lewis gun to bear on the enemy's line of resistance, completely enfilading his trenches, and thus enabling the left company to reach its goal.

Thus our objective, which included a part of the German line, as well as the whole of the front lost by us on the 14th Feb., was captured, and is still held by us. Several counter-attacks were destroyed by our fire. The enemy's trenches were found full of dead as a result of our bombardment, and fire officers and 251 others ranks were captured. The support of the Heavy and Field Artillery, and a number of trench mortars, contributed largely to the success of the operation.

ST. ELOI.

On the 27th March our troops made an attack with the object of straightening out the line at St. Eloi, and cutting away the small German salient which encroached on the semi-circle of our line in the Ypres salient to a depth of about 100 yards over a front of some 600 yards. The operation was begun by the firing of six heavy howitzers; the charge was so heavy that the explosion was felt in towns several miles behind the lines, and large numbers of the enemy were killed. Half a minute after the explosion our infantry attack was launched aiming at the German Second Line. The right attack met with little opposition, and

captured its assigned objective, but the left attack was not so successful, and a gap was left in possession of the Germans, through which they entered one of the craters. The following days were spent by both sides in heavy bombardment in unsuccessful attacks, intended on our part to capture the remaining trenches, and on the part of the Germans to drive us from the positions we had occupied. In the very early morning of April 3rd we succeeded in recapturing the crater and the trenches still held by the enemy, thereby securing the whole of our original objective. We had, moreover, captured five officers and 185 men in the first attack on March 27th, and five officers and 80 men in the attack on April 3rd. The work of consolidating our position, however, proved extremely difficult owing to the wet soil, heavy shelling and mine explosions; though pumps were brought up and efforts at draining were instituted, the result achieved was comparatively small. By dint of much heavy work the Brigade holding these trenches succeeded in reducing the water in the trenches by 2 feet by the morning of the 5th. This state of affairs could not, even so, be regarded as satisfactory; and during the night the enemy bombardment increased in intensity, and the new trenches practically ceased to exist. On the morning of the 6th the enemy attacked with one battalion supported by another; he penetrated our new line, and gained the two westernmost craters. It is difficult to follow in detail the fighting of the next three weeks, which consisted in repeated attacks by both sides on more or less isolated mine craters, the trench lines having been destroyed by shell fire. Great efforts were made to maintain communication with the garrisons of these advanced posts, and with considerable success. But there were periods of uncertainty, and some misconception as to the state of affairs arose. On the 11th it was reported to me that we had recaptured all that remained of the position won by us on the 27th March and 3rd April. This report, probably due to old craters having been mistaken for new ones, was subsequently found to be incorrect. The new craters, being exposed to the enemy's view and to the full weight of his artillery fire, have proved untenable, and at the present time our troops are occupying trenches roughly in the general line which was held by them before the 27th.

GERMAN GAS ATTACKS.

On the night of the 20th/21st April the enemy carried out a gas attack on a considerable scale near Wulverghem, on a front of 3,500 yards. The operation was preceded by heavy rifle and machine-gun fire under cover of which the gas was released. Immediately afterwards a heavy "barrage" or curtain of artillery fire was placed on three parts of this area, and eight infantry attacks were launched. Of these attacks only two penetrated our trenches; one was immediately repulsed, while the other was driven out by a counter-attack after about 40 minutes' occupation. The enemy's object would appear to have been the destruction of mine-shafts, as a place of gunnery was found unexpectedly in a mine-shaft, to which the enemy had penetrated. But if this was his object he was completely unsuccessful. Similar attacks were made by the Germans in front of Vermeles, to the south of La Bassée, on the 27th and 28th April, the discharge of a highly concentrated gas being accompanied by bombardment with lacrymatory and other shells and the explosion of a mine. On the first occasion two minor infantry attacks penetrated our trenches, but were driven out almost immediately; on the second occasion a small attack was repulsed, but the most serious danger, which appears to have been intended was probably rendered impossible by the fact that a part of the enemy's gas broke over his own lines, to the visible confusion of his troops, who were massing for the attack.

The activity described above has its counterpart in rear of our lines in the training which is carried out continuously. During the periods of relief all formations, and especially the newly created ones, are instructed and practised in all classes of the present and other phases of warfare. A large number of schools also exist for the instruction of individuals, especially in the use and theory of the less familiar weapons, such as bombs and grenades.

There are schools for young staff officers and regimental officers, for candidates for commissions, etc. In short, every effort is made to take advantage of the closer contact with actual warfare, and to put the finishing touches, often after actual experience in the trenches, to the training received at home.

During the period under review the forces under my command have been considerably augmented by the arrival of new formations from home, and the transfer of others released from service in the Near East. This increase has made possible the relief of a French Army, to which I have already referred, at the time of the Battle of Verdun. Among the newly arrived forces is the "Anzac" Corps. With them, the Canadians, and a portion of the South African Overseas Force which has also arrived, the Dominions now furnish a valuable part of the Imperial Forces in France.

Since the date of the last Despatch, but before I assumed command, the Indian Army Corps left this country for service in the East. They had given a year's valuable and gallant service under conditions of warfare which they had not dreamt of, and in a climate peculiarly difficult for them to endure. I regret their departure, but I do not doubt that they will continue to render gallant and effective service elsewhere, as they have already done in the country.

THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

I take this opportunity to bring to notice the admirable work which the Royal Flying Corps has continued to perform, in spite of much unfavourable weather, in carrying out reconnaissance duties, in taking photographs—an important aid to reconnaissance which has been brought to a high pitch of perfection—and in assisting the work of our Artillery by registering targets and locating hostile batteries. In the performance of this work they have flown in weather when no hostile aeroplane ventured out, and they have not hesitated to fly low, under fire of the enemy's guns, when their duties made it necessary to do so. They have also carried out a series of

THE STORY OF GALLIPOLI PAPERS PROMISED.

Just before Parliament adjourned for the Whitsun recess, Sir Henry Dalmatry urged the Government to reconsider their decision against the publication of the Gallipoli dispatches.

Mr. Churchill, speaking as one of the principals in that transaction of State, declared that the great decision which governed the naval and military operations were taken in Whitehall. It would be very injurious, he contended, to the reputation of Ministers and ex-Ministers if it could be thought that they were trying, by delaying the publication of the papers, to shield themselves and to allow the blame to fall upon the military or naval commanders. So far as Mr. Churchill was concerned, he said to the Government—"Publish everything that the public interest allows you to publish."

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking for the Prime Minister, made the interesting announcement that the Government had come to the conclusion that it was better that the whole of the papers relating to Gallipoli as well as to Mesopotamia should be laid. That being so, the Government desired to make the papers as full as possible, and they intended to withhold nothing which was not against the public interest.

WAR ECONOMY IN FRANCE. BAN ON IMPORT OF LUXURIES.

Vigorous efforts are being made by Italy and France to do what they can to assist Great Britain in coping with the freight problem. The first step taken—that of prohibiting imports of luxuries and articles which are largely produced in France—has aroused the opposition of Free Traders and moderate Protectionists, and of those who see in the measure a threatening increase of "Etatism."

To these objections M. Jean Herbet replies, pointing out that the present moment is one in which economic theories inevitably have to suffer at least partial eclipse, and that economy is a necessary weapon of victory.

In France there has, in consequence of invasion, been more enforced economy than in England, but it is curious to note that, in spite of the greater proximity of the French to the war, there is almost certainly less of what in England is meant by war economy in Paris than in London. The cafes are crowded, theatres and restaurants are full, the fashions are more bewildering than ever.—Times.

bombing raids on hostile aerodromes and points of military importance. A feature of the period under review has been the increased activity of the enemy's air-craft, in suitable weather. But the enemy's activity has been mainly on his own side of the line, and has aimed chiefly at interrupting the work carried out by our machines. In order to carry out the work in spite of this opposition, which was for a time rendered more effective by the appearance in December of a new and more powerful type of enemy machine, it has been necessary to provide an escort to accompany our reconnaissance aeroplanes, and fighting in the air, which was formerly exceptional, has now become an everyday occurrence.

The observers, no less than the pilots, have done excellent service, and many fine feats have been performed by both. Developments on the technical side of the Air Service have been no less remarkable and satisfactory than the progress made on the purely military side. Much incentive spirit has been displayed, and our equipment for photography, wireless telegraphy, bomb-dropping, and offensive action generally has been immensely improved, while great skill has been shown in keeping the flying machines themselves in good flying condition.

The continuance of siege warfare has entailed for the Royal Engineers work of a particularly arduous and important kind extending from the front trenches to the base ports.

The performance of this work the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Field Companies and other units of the Corps have continued to exhibit a very high standard of skill, courage, and devotion to duty.

The work of the Tunnelling Companies calls for special mention. Increased mining activity on the part of the enemy has invariably been answered with enterprise combined with untiring energy on the part of our miners, who in carrying out duties always full of danger have shown that they possess in the highest degree the qualities of courage, perseverance, and self-sacrifice. Their importance in the present phase of warfare is very great.

WORK OF THE CHEMISTS.

The valuable nature of the work performed by the officers of the Central Laboratory and the Chemical Advisers with the Armies in investigations into the nature of the gases and other new substances used in hostile attacks, and in devising and perfecting means of protecting our troops against them, in deserving recognition. The efforts of these officers materially contributed to the failure of the Germans in their attack of 19th December, 1915, as well as in the various gas attacks since made.

I cannot close this Dispatch without some reference to the work of my predecessor in Command, Field-Marshal Viscount French. The Field-Marshal, starting the war with an "small Expeditionary Force," faced an enemy far superior in numbers and fully prepared for this great campaign. During the long and anxious time needed for the improvisation of the comparatively large force now serving in this country, he overcame all difficulties, and before laying down his responsibilities he had the satisfaction of seeing the balance of advantage swing steadily in our favour. Those who have served under him appreciate the greatness of his achievement. I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient servant.

D. HAIG, General.
Commander-in-Chief, The British Forces in France.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE, (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half, available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
R. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
	AND DISPLACEMENT		
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	* KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata 20,000	20,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
	* MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada 18,000	18,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	* SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Numa 12,500	12,500	WED. DAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	* KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kuzano 12,400	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	* NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada 9,600	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	* AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa 12,500	12,500	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	BENTEN MARU Capt. Hori 8,000	8,000	TUESDAY, 4th July.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujioke 8,900	8,900	FRIDAY, 7th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi 8,000	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori 11,500	11,500	MONDAY, 17th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa 12,500	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga 12,500	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
* TOYOOKA MARU
Capt. S. Murase 15,000
THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	FRI, 7th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SUN, 9th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,300 — 14 knots	TUES, 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIYO MARU 17,300 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT, King's Building. [2]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA...
YOKOHAMA...
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and Ports of Call. (Without Transshipment)
ANDRE LEBON... On or about 5th July.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA
* "HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDARAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"NITAKA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th July, at 7 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
Three Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 12th July 11 A.M. On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.

All steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telegra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. AGENTS

